<u>IN THE SPECIFICATION</u>

Please amend the Title on page 1 as follows:

NODE SEARCH METHOD <u>FOR SEARCHING FOR A SERVICE NODE</u>, NODE,

MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCT

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 15, as follows:

As a conventional method whereby a particular node searches a group formed of a

plurality of nodes for the nearest located node, there is a method utilizing an anycast address

~~(http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2373.txt?~~ ~~number=2373)~~ <u>(see the "rfc2372.txt" file located on the</u>

<u>world wide web at the "ietf" organization domain name and within the "rfc" directory)</u>. The

anycast address is an address that makes it possible to select the nearest located node from

among a plurality of nodes and access the node. The anycast address has been introduced in

Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 23, as follows:

On the other hand, in the Internet Protocol (IP) network, there is a mobility

management node, which effects management so as to deliver a packet to a mobile node even

if the mobile node moves. The mobility management node conducts, for example, transfer

and buffering of a packet directed to a mobile node. Therefore, the mobile node needs to

search for a mobility management node that exists in the neighborhood. Accordingly, in an

access router to which the mobile node is connected, a mobility management node in the

neighborhood of the access router is previously set. Further, the mobile node causes the

access router connected thereto to notify the preset mobility management node, and detects a

neighbor node. Such a method is conducted ~~(http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/dra-~~ ~~ft-ietf-~~

~~mobileip-hmipv6-08.txt)~~ <u>(see the "dra- ft-ietf-mobileip-hmipv6-08.txt" file located on the</u>

world wide web at the "ietf" organization domain name and within the "internet-drafts"

directory).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 78, line 25, as follows:

In this case, the MAP or MN serving as the search node transmits data for

investigating node information to a MAP detected on the basis of the MAP notice packet. The

detected MAP returns response data in response to the received data. The MAP or MN

serving as the search node updates the neighbor MAP table. As the data for investigating the

node information, for example, a ping (Packet Internet Groper) request can be used. As the

response data, for example, a [[pin]] ping response can be used.